

# Wetlands Protection Distriction



# Wetlands are Important

Wetlands provide habitat for wildlife, recreational opportunities, flood protection, and improve water quality by filtering sediment from the water. Wetlands provide a home for many rare and unique plant and animal species.



## **How to Identify Wetlands**

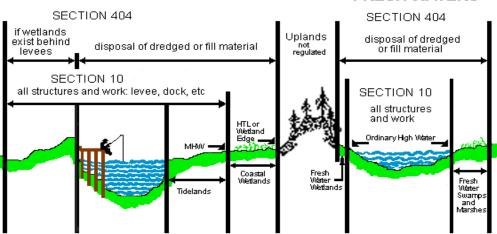
Key indicators of wetlands are wetland vegetation, wetland soils, and wetland hydrology. Typical wetlands include rivers, streams, lakes, swamps, bogs, fens, vernal pools, marshes, and tidal areas, and even agricultural canals. Sometimes wetlands can be difficult to identify and can only be identified by a professional. However, there are some general situations in which an area has a strong probability of being a wetland. If any of the following situations occur, you should contact the local office of the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for further information:

- The area occurs in a floodplain or otherwise has low spots in which water stands at or above the soil surface during the growing season. Caution: Most wetlands lack both standing water and waterlogged soils during at least part of the growing season.
- The area has plant communities that commonly occur in areas having standing water for part of the growing season (e.g., riparian areas, cattail marshes, bulrush and tule marshes, and fens).
- The area has soils that are called peats or mucks.
- The area is periodically flooded by tides, even if only by strong, wind-driven, or springtides.

## **Army Corps Permit Jurisdiction**

## TIDAL WATERS

## FRESH WATERS





#### **CalOES Factsheets**

**Endangered Species Act Environmental Justice Environmental Rules Historic Properties Stream Erosion** 

## Websites Cal OES

www.caloes.ca.gov **FEMA** 

www.fema.gov

**USACE:** 

**Los Angeles District** 

www.spl.usace.mil **Sacramento District** 

www.spk.usace.mil

San Francisco District

www.spn.usace.mil

**Water Resources Control** 

**Board** 

www.swrcb.ca.gov/regions.html





The following laws apply to projects affecting wetlands:

## Clean Water Act - Section 404

The USACE is responsible for issuing permits for discharge of dredged or fill materials into the waters of the United States. Wetlands are considered to be waters of the United States. Section 404 permits are required for actions affecting more than 1/3 of an acre of wetland. Permits can be general for minimal projects (issued on nationwide, regional, or local basis) or individual permits for projects with potentially significant impacts.

#### Clean Water Act – State 401 Certification

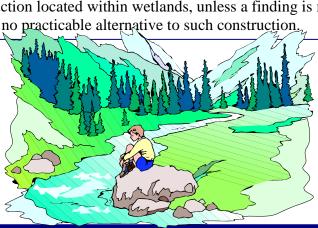
Section 401 Certification (or waiver) is required for any discharge regulated under Section 404. Section 401 Certification is issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards in California.

## **Rivers and Harbors Act- Section 10**

Section 10 requires a permit from the USACE for the construction of structures in, under, or over navigable waters and for all work affecting the course, location, condition, or capacity of navigable waters (e.g. piers, boat dock, boat ramps, wharfs, dolphins, weirs, booms, breakwaters, bulkheads, and jetties.)

#### **Executive Order 11990 Wetland Protection**

Executive Order 11990 requires Federal agencies and responsible entities to avoid an undertaking or providing financial assistance for new construction located within wetlands, unless a finding is made that there is no practicable alternative to such construction.





- The USACE has primary responsibility for permitting actions in wetlands. Always contact the USACE when considering a project that may impact wetlands. Since the USACE can impose regional and local conditions, contact the appropriate district for your area.
- Violations of wetland regulations can result in individual prosecution and in the deobligation of federal/state funds.
- Applicants for Cal OES grant funds are responsible for obtaining wetland permits.



## **QUESTIONS?**

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